

88,033

Hopkins County's Coal Output for 1900 Exceeds 1899 by That Many Tons.

JANUARY WILL BREAK RECORD

Muhlenberg Shows Loss and Ohio County Only Slight Gain.

Less than a year ago the State Mine Inspector, Hon. G. W. Stone, wrote to THE BEE a letter giving in full the statistics of Hopkins county's coal production for the year 1899. In the first paragraph of the letter he wrote: "There were no labor troubles nor strikes nor suspensions from any cause. The year's record may be very gratifying to everybody. * * * On the whole record as made, with present conditions and future prospects, the entire people of the county may well congratulate themselves on the existence in their midst of such favorable conditions for living and wealth, and should strive in every honorable way to maintain them."

During 1900 the miners and the people of Hopkins county have shown no disposition to change the advantageous and exceptional conditions of which Mr. Stone speaks, with the result that the continuous working of the mines of the county with the unchanged, harmonious relations of miners and employers has again produced a very gratifying increase of coal tonnage for the year.

The total output of the commercial mines of Hopkins county for the year 1900 reached the enormous figure of 1,853,740 tons, which is an increase of 88,033 tons over the previous year. In 1899 business in every branch had increased and expanded enormously and the output of the Hopkins county mines was phenomenal, being 303,901 tons more than that of 1897.

This much for Hopkins county where the mines have been and are all non-union mines and not subject to strikes and lockouts at

the pleasure of the paid agitator and walking delegate.

Compare now with the two next largest producing counties of Western Kentucky, Ohio and Muhlenberg, where the mines are all operated by union miners.

1900 COMPARED WITH 1899.
Hopkins, increase 88,033 tons.
Ohio, increase about 2,000 tons.

Muhlenberg, decrease about 1,000 tons.

These figures THE BEE secured by wire from the State Mine Inspector in order to be able to furnish the information while it is news to our many interested readers. We will give more detailed report later.

HOPKINS COUNTY.
1899—Output in tons.....901,715
1900—.....1,205,748
1900—.....1,205,748

These figures look good. They tell the story of continuous, contented work by a force of men free of the dictation of labor agitators, strikes and lockouts.

OHIO COUNTY.
1899—Output in tons.....436,518
1900—.....415,967
1900—.....(about) 415,967

Ohio county works union labor and shows an increase over 1899 of only 2,000 tons. In the increase shown for 1899 over 1898 the "principal gain was made at the Taylor mines, where there was a six-months strike in 1898 and almost continuous work in 1899."

MUHLENBERG COUNTY.
1899—Output in tons.....208,507
1900—.....144,846
1900—.....(about) 144,846

Muhlenberg county also works union miners. The loss for 1900 compared with 1899 is about 1,000 tons.

HELD FOR DIXON CIRCUIT COURT.

Two of the Men Charged With Holding Up Non-Union Laborers.

DIXON, Ky., Jan. 25.—The examining trial of the three union miners charged with holding up non-union miners enroute to the Providence Coal Company's mines, was held here yesterday. Albert Bliven and Mose Anderson were each held in the sum of \$250 to appear at the April term of Circuit Court, and in default of bond were sent to jail. The third man proved an alibi.

Albert Bliven is a brother of Hiram Bliven, who is in jail here awaiting trial on charge of shooting, from ambush at night, Robert Holloman, a guard for the Providence company.

It is charged that Bliven, Anderson and others, armed with guns, intercepted a lot of non-union colored laborers who were being taken to Providence by wagon, and threatened them, trying to turn them back. The driver forced his way through their ranks, and no one was hurt. None of the rest of the party has been apprehended, but warrants are out for them.

SLUSHER GOT SIX MONTHS.

Pugilistic Election Ruffian of Louisville Sentenced by a Jury.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 25.—Chas. Slusher was given six months' confinement in the workhouse at hard labor, by the jury in the circuit court, this afternoon. Slusher is the pugilist who committed assault and battery on the person of Dr. D. T. Smith, a reputable physician of Louisville, at the notorious election of November 6, 1899. Dr. Smith was acting as a special bailiff by order of Judge Toney's court on that day, and had been appointed by the court to serve notice of injunction upon certain election officers of this city to compel them to admit Brown inspectors to the polls.

A Novel Idea.

Washington, Ind., Jan. 28.—The Rev. I. L. Gorby, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, has been employed by L. H. Creager to deliver a fifteen-minute sermon every morning for one month to the sixty workmen in Creager's stove and heading factory. The Rev. Gorby delivered his first sermon at the factory this morning.

LION'S TOOTHMARKS ON ROOSEVELT'S GUN.

An Exciting Adventure in Which President-Elect Used Knife.

Meeker, Colo., Jan. 24.—News direct from the Keystone Ranch, at which place the Roosevelt hunting party is stopping shows that between January 12 and January 22 twelve grown mountain lions, three kittens and eight lynx cats were killed.

On Saturday last the party had quite an exciting adventure with one lion. The lion was held captive by and was fighting with the whole pack of hounds. The hunters were trying to get near enough to the animal to kill it with their knives, when it seized one of the dogs by the jaw. Gov. Roosevelt shoved the breech of the gun into the lion's mouth, holding the gun by one hand and with the other striking a death-blow with his knife. His gun shows the marks of the lion's teeth. All the grown lions were killed with the knife.

In Defense of Kentu by Character.

Apropos of the discussion as to whether "Stringtown-on-the-Pike" was a true Kentucky story, Prof. William Goodell Frost, President of Berea College, Kentucky, writes to a New York paper: "You will excuse me for some special interest in the criticism of the character of the Kentucky mountaineer as exhibited in the popular novel entitled 'Stringtown-on-the-Pike,' which has appeared in your columns. No people need a friendly interpreter more than the American Highlanders, and as President of Berea College, I have had exceptional opportunities, and it has been my special duty to study their character, and all that can be known of their history. This week four mountain boys have walked to Berea, distances ranging from ninety to one hundred and twenty-five miles.

"I believe that they are belated people, living a life of survival, and not a degraded population. I further believe that with their native ability, substratum of character and American spirit, they can be made into good citizens cheaper and faster than any other of the people who have not yet shared the advantages of education.

"The lynching of negroes in the South is a barbarism that is without excuse, but the mountain people are not the ones who are guilty of such outrages. They are to be sharply distinguished from the 'poor whites' who lived in the lowlands in the midst of slavery.

"In the novel referred to I hardly find the career of 'Red Head' will excite emulation in the reader. And I am quite sure that the thousands of young men who carry revolvers in the mountains can be led to change their ideals of 'honor' by proper education in a single generation. They merit considerable regard of their fellow-countrymen."

Dr. Clark Refused New Trial.

HENDERSON, Ky., Jan. 25.—Attorneys for Dr. W. E. Clark, sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, at a special term of the Webster Circuit Court, for the murder of Miss Cora Waller by performing a criminal operation, made a motion for a new trial. The motion was overruled and the case will go to the Court of Appeals. An order was made suspending judgment for sixty days, pending the action of the Court of Appeals.

A negro charged with insulting two young ladies came near being lynched at Glasgow Monday night.

REPORTED KILLED.

U. S. Marshal Hollifield and Posse Clash With Moonshiners.

Later Report Says He Was Only Stunned by An Explosive Bullet.

A report from Jackson, Ky., dated Monday said that in a fight between revenue officers and moonshiners on Elkhorn creek in Letcher County Friday morning last, at daylight, Deputy U. S. Marshal, Thos. Hollifield and posseman Simon Combs were killed, possemen Rufus Wooten and Ambrose Ambury were wounded, and Blaine Combs was taken prisoner. It is not known whether any of the "shiners were wounded. The captured now is believed to have been killed after he was taken. The posse at daylight saw a thin stream of smoke indicating the operation of the still. They slipped up on it, but had to cover an open space. As they made a rush across this space for the cave where the still was situated they were fired on from the top of the cliff. Hollifield was one of the oldest and most fearless of the enemies of illicit distilling. His home was in Knott county.

A later dispatch says Hollifield was not killed but badly stunned by an explosive bullet and that one of the attacking party was badly wounded. Floors were made by splitting slabs and something them as best they could with an ax. Window glass were seldom used; instead, shutters were made of boards and hung with leather bluges. Two rooms and a smoke-house were about all the average man desired. Cooking was done in the open fire place, stoves being almost entirely unknown. A skillet with lid, an oven, coffee-pot, and—sometimes, but not always—a kettle; corn-bread, hog-skin-banana, but rarely biscuit, constituted the staple diet of the country. Sometimes a man with more pride and ambition would have a house of hewed logs, with a brick, rock, chimney and floors of plank which had to be saved by hand with a whip-saw, one hundred feet being considered a good day's work for two men. Breadstuff was ground by horse-power, at the rate of four bushels per hour. Wheat was cut with a scythe or a hand-cut at a time-bound and shocked when thoroughly dry. A yard was prepared by scraping the grass and weeds from a space about 100 feet in circumference. On this was placed enough wheat to cover it about two feet deep. Horses were then rode around until it until the grain was all out; the straw was, then removed, the wheat piled up in the middle of the yard, more wheat placed around and tramped on as before. When all was done, a fanning mill was procured and the wheat cleaned of chaff and at least part of the dirt, it was ground on a horse-power mill without any further cleaning. It was hand-bolted as taken home to be used as necessary demanded—when company came on a Sunday morning. Soda was never used, salarins being used instead. Meat was plentiful, hogs in the woods remaining fat throughout the year; deer and turkey were also found in the woods, though not in vast numbers at that time, yet it required no great skill to secure a good supply of venison. Squirrels were so numerous as to amount to a pest and furnished food for the children in keeping them from destroying the corn. The creeks, too, were full of fish, and nearly every family had a mess at least once a week. The land was rich and yielded the returns for the partial cultivation it received. A plow with a wooden mold-board and an iron point being the best to be had; hoes were homemade and weighed six or seven pounds; harrows were made with wooden teeth, and pick-forks by selecting a sapling with a fork and shaving it down to the proper size. No grass of any kind was raised, but every man had a patch of flax, which was pulled by hand, laid in a swath to rot, and at the proper time was tied in bundles and put away until needed, when it was "broke" by hand, "scratched," "haekled" and spun and wove into cloth for shirts, pants, tablecloths, etc. Nearly every family had a cotton patch for producing cloth for dresses. Shoes were made at home, both for everyday and Sunday wear.

Reduction in Revenue Lists.

The war revenue reduction bill as agreed upon by the Senate Finance Committee provides for a reduction of nearly \$30,000,000. Taxes are repealed on the following:

Promissory notes, mortgages, bills of lading for export, powers of attorney, protest, charter, party, certificates of all kinds, leases, warehouse receipts, telegraphic dispatches, telephone messages, passage tickets costing less than \$30, express receipts, bonds, except bonds of indemnity, legacies to religious, charitable, literary or educational institutions and commercial brokers.

Social Happenings.

Misses Annie and Gertrude Caviness entertained quite a number of friends last Friday evening in very pleasant manner. Popular names were indulged in until a late hour, and all present expressed themselves as having a fine time.

Miss Celeste Moore entertained the Carrons Club in a most pleasant manner last Friday evening. Although this is the third season that the Club has been holding its meetings, the interest does not seem to be on the wane, but rather seems to be on the increase, and is well attended. Those present were: Misses Agnes Burr, Carrie and Lucy Crenshaw, Mary Norwood, Frances Young, Minnie and Alice Bourland, Ella Richards, and Amelia Price; Messrs. Paul Price, Henry Bourland, W. R. Coyle, George Mothershead, Dr. James Scull, and Messrs. Will Daves, Jerrald Jouson, and Will Mills, of Madisonville; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Bash and Mrs. E. A. Chaten. After the game, delicate refreshments were served. Several musicians were in the party, and furnished some beautiful music before the crowd disbanded.

Letter List.

E. F. Arnold, Bob Browder, Hulda Babbitt, Mrs. Kate Chious, Thos. Carns, Mrs. Elizabeth Cor, Eugene Camout, Mrs. Jennie Fowler, Ben Garrett, Thos. W. Gaine, Callie Snall, W. R. Hodges, Miss Lizzie Hill, Boyd Laffoon, Thos. Love, Miss Lena Luckett, Ernest Moore, Julia Moses, H. L. McIntosh, Jennie Moore, Miss McLin, James Merriweather, Mary Murdock, Jack Martin, Martha Purdy, Malvin Reeves, Eugene Ralvis, T. W. Smith, Mr. Shaliden, H. H. Shelton, Ann E. Tapp Jack Taylor, col., Ona Tucker, Wall Vincent, M. A. Venson, Marshall Williams, Margie Walker, James Wilson, Sara Williams, Wm. Warkner.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

Ways of Living in Hopkins County Then—"Good Old Times" Had Their Drawbacks.

OLD CUSTOMS GRAPHICALLY PORTRAYED

(Written for THE BEE.)

People living at the present time have but a faint idea of the hardships and disadvantages that our fathers and mothers were subjected to; and, while we don't claim to be very ancient, yet we have a very distinct recollection of a decidedly different state of affairs to that of today.

Fifty years ago such a thing as a frame house was unknown in the county. Instead, we had, for the most part, log cabins, which were of logs cut and "scalped," i. e., the sides slightly flattened. Instead of rafters, "ribs" were used, and on these were laid boards for the roof, which had to be flat enough to keep them in place, as nails were seldom used. A stick-and-dirt chimney was made by building up its walls with small timber, with rock and mud on the inside, up to the stem, the stem being constructed with split timber—plastering the desired height—and then plastering the whole, inside and out, with mud. The hearth was formed by beating in dirt and covering the top with mud, carefully smoothing it down and allowing it to harden. Floors were made by splitting slabs and something them as best they could with an ax. Window glass were seldom used; instead, shutters were made of boards and hung with leather bluges. Two rooms and a smoke-house were about all the average man desired. Cooking was done in the open fire place, stoves being almost entirely unknown. A skillet with lid, an oven, coffee-pot, and—sometimes, but not always—a kettle; corn-bread, hog-skin-banana, but rarely biscuit, constituted the staple diet of the country. Sometimes a man with more pride and ambition would have a house of hewed logs, with a brick, rock, chimney and floors of plank which had to be saved by hand with a whip-saw, one hundred feet being considered a good day's work for two men. Breadstuff was ground by horse-power, at the rate of four bushels per hour. Wheat was cut with a scythe or a hand-cut at a time-bound and shocked when thoroughly dry. A yard was prepared by scraping the grass and weeds from a space about 100 feet in circumference. On this was placed enough wheat to cover it about two feet deep. Horses were then rode around until it until the grain was all out; the straw was, then removed, the wheat piled up in the middle of the yard, more wheat placed around and tramped on as before. When all was done, a fanning mill was procured and the wheat cleaned of chaff and at least part of the dirt, it was ground on a horse-power mill without any further cleaning. It was hand-bolted as taken home to be used as necessary demanded—when company came on a Sunday morning. Soda was never used, salarins being used instead. Meat was plentiful, hogs in the woods remaining fat throughout the year; deer and turkey were also found in the woods, though not in vast numbers at that time, yet it required no great skill to secure a good supply of venison. Squirrels were so numerous as to amount to a pest and furnished food for the children in keeping them from destroying the corn. The creeks, too, were full of fish, and nearly every family had a mess at least once a week. The land was rich and yielded the returns for the partial cultivation it received. A plow with a wooden mold-board and an iron point being the best to be had; hoes were homemade and weighed six or seven pounds; harrows were made with wooden teeth, and pick-forks by selecting a sapling with a fork and shaving it down to the proper size. No grass of any kind was raised, but every man had a patch of flax, which was pulled by hand, laid in a swath to rot, and at the proper time was tied in bundles and put away until needed, when it was "broke" by hand, "scratched," "haekled" and spun and wove into cloth for shirts, pants, tablecloths, etc. Nearly every family had a cotton patch for producing cloth for dresses. Shoes were made at home, both for everyday and Sunday wear.

and you might go to church or other gathering and not see a single pair of what was called "store shoes." In summer-time, boys of fifteen years and younger invariably went to church barefooted; and when a boy began to wear shoes he was said to have "set out." A wagon was a very uncommon thing, our wealthiest farmers having nothing better than ox-carts; buggies were extremely rare, much so that if anyone happened to come to church in one the moment he left it, it would be surrounded by a crowd of boys who examined it in every detail. Horses were plenty, but saddles scarce and costly. Tobacco seldom sold for more than two or three cents per pound; pork, two cents, and difficult to sell at any price. Eggs, butter, potatoes, and similar products, could not be sold at all. You could buy a good chicken for \$7 and the very best for \$10; wheat was worth 20 cents per bushel—when it could be sold at all; corn had no selling value, and we have known it to be shelled by hand, ground on horse-mill, hauled to the Ohio river and sold for 20 cents per bushel. A good horse sold for \$25, and the very best for \$75. Hand-made wagons were worth \$150. A two-burne wagon was unknown fifty years ago in this part of the country.

A good hand hired for \$10 a month, an extra stout one for \$12. Work on a farm was laborious—rolling logs, splitting rails, clearing ground, fencing, etc.; raising hogs was also hard work. Every good farmer had to have a log-rolling in the spring; it would require one day, sometimes two or three, and even four, on each farm, to pile up the logs ready for burning. Every man for at least three miles around would be invited. A jug of whiskey was always a feature of the occasion, some believing that an occasional drink made them stronger and better able to endure fatigue.

The year's greatest show was laid in the fall, after the crops were gathered.

Corn was gathered, hauled and piled up by the crib. A night would be set (corn-shucking was invariably done at night), a few chickens, neighbors laid, and word sent out among the negroes that there would be a corn-shucking at a certain place, and every negro for miles around would come; they would begin to arrive as soon as it was dark, and in the morning a song would be raised (all joining in the chorus), the corn-pile surrounded and work commenced. Soon some one would find a red ear, when the cry of "drum! drum!" would be raised, and the battle passed around. Every red ear was expected to produce a drum. Sometimes, when red ears were numerous, the bottle or jug would be reported empty, to keep all hands fully sober. Usually by daylight, 100 barrels of corn would be shucked. The negroes would then take the oxen on their shoulders, carry him around and into the house and put him to bed; supper would be eaten, and after patting and darning for an hour or two, they would say they came.

In those days schools and school-houses were quite different from what we see now. A log house, with a "Puncheon floor, clapboard loft, walled poles, and the corners not squared off. Frequently the floor was omitted. A whole hog was sawed out to furnish light, and it was not replaced with glass, but a wooden shutter. A huge fire-place, six or eight feet wide, built; trees of the proper size cut out, split and the flat side smoothed off, holes bored and legs put in, which served as seats; wooden pins were driven into the wall on which to hang baskets containing dinners.

The schoolteacher was absolute master, having sole control over the scholars. Anyone who could read and write and knew the multiplication table and had "clipped to the rule of three" was considered amply qualified to teach school. We remember going to school to a teacher who told us when we got as far as fractions that they were of no use.

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

LOCOMOTIVE BLASTS.

General Manager Evans of the L. & N., made a trip over the Henderson Division last week. He made a stop of an hour or two at Earlington to inspect new depot and offices.

The new trains seem to be well patronized and that would indicate their continuance.

An addition to the depot at Murfreesboro is now being constructed by the railroad building crew under Foreman Burly.

Business on the Henderson division continues to boom, and a look at the train register shows that numerous trains run daily.

Word received from Engineer Warner (Campbell) says he is getting along nicely on the H. and S. L., but like all others who were raised up on the L. & N. long to get back to his first love.

Bus news of importance called Assistant Superintendent Dunn here last week. He is ever watchful of the company's interest.

The gross earnings of fifty-four roads for the second week in January were \$5,552,045, against \$7,066,017 for the second week in January, 1900, an increase of \$66,968. Forty roads show increases, thirteen decreases, and one no change. Since January 1 the roads referred to above earned \$1,748,389, an increase of \$1,521,329 over the \$15,255,100 reported for the corresponding period of 1900. For the longer period, forty-two show increases and twelve decreases.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 27.—President Bryan's High Commissioner of Railroads, thinks the consolidation of great railway systems is inevitable and is desirable. In discussing recent tendencies in this direction, he said: "Consolidation is coming. It has been coming for years, and I do not think that anything will arise to stop it. It is the result of natural

NEBO NEWS.

Interests. Both Local and Personal. Gathered by Our Nebo Correspondent.

Mrs. M. A. Mitchell, of the Ross Creek neighborhood, is quite sick but is slowly recovering.

Chris. Hoffman has been sick but is up again.

W. J. Jenkins died Sunday night from dropsy. He had been sick about four months. He leaves a wife but no children.

H. R. Cox advertises his entire stock of goods for sale at auction, Sale to begin Feb. 1.

Dr. Bone of Madisonville spent a night in Nebo last week. He was accompanied by his father, J. W. Bone.

Dr. Parker of Seabree was called to see young Mr. Burton last week, who has been down for some time with typhoid fever. He was called in consultation with Dr. Ferguson.

A meeting is in progress at the C. P. church, conducted by the Rev. Critzer.

Rev. B. M. Currie filled his regular appointment Sunday morning and night.

Quarterly meeting at Nebo on the first Saturday before the second Sunday in February.

Thomas W. Knox, who had been absent in California three months, returned last Saturday. Tom says all may go west who want to, but, for himself, he is satisfied that Kentucky is the best place in the world.

The Epworth League had a pleasant meeting Friday evening. They met with Dr. and Mrs. Lamb.

Miss Mary Peyton desires to return her thanks to the Epworth League for a nice box of provisions sent her.

Chris. Hoffman wants to know what has become of the belled buzzard; that when newspaper correspondents got short of items; they resurrect the belled buzzard and trot him out.

What should be done with a man who admits that The Bee is the best paper in the county; that it has done more to develop the county's resources than all the other papers, and yet, because the editor is a Republican, will not take the paper? We think he shows prejudice.

RUSTICS.

Some of the older girls and the teachers of the public schools are planning a Valentine and lunch party to be given Thursday night, February 14, the proceeds to be used for purchasing some much needed school supplies. Particulars will be given later.

Gen. Dyer, a Kentuckian charged with counterfeiting, who joined the army for the Philippines, was captured and is now in jail at Louisville.

Subscribe for THE BEE.

DOWN IN THE MINES.

A writer in the United Mine Workers Journal takes a lick at Mr. Smith Dulle of the Monarch mines and goes out of his way to malign and abuse him. We are proud of the fact that we have known Mr. Dulle for about twenty years and during that time his record has been that of an upright Christian gentleman and thousands of men in this and adjoining counties will corroborate this statement, but he needs no defense. He has laid himself liable to this line of abuse because he has refused to surrender soul and body to a gang of lawbreakers, who regard from place to place armed to the teeth and notwithstanding this fact profess to be men on a peaceful mission, who would do no act of violence to accomplish their purpose. What stings the accuser so is that his boss leader, Wood, has been accused of being a pauper and living on the bread taken from the miner and his family in need of same. Without bringing forth facts to prove a denial of same, these fellows are abusing Mr. Dulle.

The eighth wonder has probably been discovered right here in Hopkins county, and while we can not vouch for the truth of the statement it is said that one man who sometime ago joined the U. M. Workers had the honor and honesty about him to inform his employer of his purpose and at the same time pay up all his debts. What a contrast his action was to that of nine tenths of those who have become tried and true members of the pauper society.

The usual plan is to go in debt as deep as they can, and then take the bankrupt law by joining the U. M. Workers.

It is indeed a pitiful sight to see a number of the starvation society sending his way home from a visit to the headquarter, with two small packages in basket and to be met at the gate of his home by the sad-eyed wife and half clad children. A man who would voluntarily place himself in such a condition commits a crime. Beware of the U. M. W.

The rumor is afloat that before Klingler left Central City the day before the serious difficulty occurred at Carbunade, he showed a large revolver carried on his person and said to his neighbor, "I got some of these 'scabs' before he got back. Yet this same fellow claims to be out on a mission of love, working only by the use of peaceful means, but why carry a six-shooter if such is the fact?"

Deputy Sheriff Rogers, of Oakhill also says to be always on the lookout for U. M. Workers, who may come there with the intention of causing trouble, and that he can in an instant notice cunning and crafty men and not the faithful to his aid.

Talk is cheap, but it may be a dear way to seek revenge by making threats publicly against the coal operators of this county. Many are the threats being made by the U. M. Workers, if reports in circulation are true, against the lives of prominent coal operators.

Supt. Salmon, of the Crabtree mine has been on the sick list a long time, but at this writing is reported better.

One of the drivers was severely injured one day last week by a mule kicking him in the head. It seems that even a hank mule can not be trusted.

A lover of liberty was last week advised to say that he would accept of the belief that the mine union would be disrupted that Hopkins county would ever be organized.

The efforts of the U. M. Workers to organize the county has given the operators a chance to weed out a bad element that sometimes creeps in.

There is no doubt that the thousands of miners of this county are ready to take up arms in defense of their homes and families and the right to work for whom they please and at wages satisfactory to themselves.

The day are in no humor to listen to the dictation of walking and talking delegates who draw salaries from workmen.

The coal business in Hopkins County, and we can truthfully say adjoining counties has been good the past week. A full force of men is being worked at all mines in this county, and a fast increasing force of men at Providence mines. The demand for coal continues good and bright prospects are ahead for the miners.

FORGE IN EUROPE.

Coal beds have been found here and there near the sea in Arctic lands, and though the quality of the coal is not of the best, it has been exceedingly useful to a few Arctic exploring expeditions.

One of the latest examples is the steamer which carried forth supplies to Mr. Peary in northwest

Greenland last year, and which found it very convenient to take a lot of coal in south Greenland before proceeding to Peary's headquarters.

In the European Arctic, on the other hand, attempts are now making to use the coal found there for commercial account. The first experiment has not been encouraging, but the scene of activity has merely been transferred to another field.

About half way between Norway and Spitzbergen is an island on which some polar bears were seen when it was discovered, and the little speck of land was accordingly named Bear Island. It has been noted chiefly for the heaps of driftwood from Siberia that have lodged not only on the eastern coast, but have also been carried inland by big waves that sometimes overwhelm the lowest part of the island. Over

two years ago the Scandinavian explorer Arntup made a careful survey and study of this island, and among the interesting things he found were beds of coal.

Theodore Lerner and the German sea fisheries union conceived the idea that it would be profitable to exploit these mines, and a company was organized for this purpose. Not a great deal of money was put into the enterprise, however, and the result of the preliminary work last year, in view of the inferior quality of the coal, the short working season and long-distance transportation, gave so little promise for the future that the project was not renewed during the past season.

The Norwegians, however, have not been at all disheartened by the gloomy prospects of the German enterprise on Bear Island. There are larger and more promising coal fields on the southwest coast of Spitzbergen, and Norwegian vessels during their fishing cruises have been giving their particular attention as a possible source of profit.

There is now much confidence in Norway that money may be made in Spitzbergen coal mining, and the result is that during the past season several companies have been formed with the object of carrying on mining operations in these new fields.—N. Y. Sun.

A funny story is told on Gen. Alger to the effect that he or his agents were induced to buy coal lands in the Southwest, and when they found the lands were a pile of "hog." He could give no account of how he became lost in the mine.

We want to call the attention of The Bee readers to a portion of the report read at the annual meeting of the U. M. Workers held at Indianapolis last week. A doleful sound it must have been indeed to them, for the fact that the result of the order had been taxed to its utmost capacity to secure success, and then to be compelled to admit defeat and cry aloud for advice and help, must have been almost a heartbreaker for them.

After two years the admission must be made that more miners were at work and the production of coal greater than before the strike was ordered. With hundreds of men and their families depending on their lands as objects of charity, they were, indeed, confronted with a serious problem as to what was best to do. Of course, they will publish to the world that the strike in the Southwest will continue and that the miners will still continue to receive their weekly allowances of forty-two cents; but the admission made that the strike is virtually a failure, will cause the donations to cease to a certain extent. How read the report:

"The Southwest strike, which was inaugurated March 1, 1899, is still in progress in Arkansas and Indian Territory, although in Kansas and Missouri an agreement was reached for the men. After two years the rate of mining, reduced the hours of labor, and authorized the employment of black-woman and the collection of dues wherever the employees so desired. But, notwithstanding the fact that we were

in this workaday world few women are so placed that physical exertion is not constantly demanded of them in their daily life.

Mrs. Pinkham makes a special appeal to mothers of large families whose work is never done, and many of whom suffer, and suffer for lack of intelligent aid.

To women, young or old, rich or poor, Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., extends her invitation of free advice. Oh, women! do not let your lives be sacrificed when you need for lack of intelligent aid.

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When I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was not able to do my housework. I suffered terribly at time of menstruation. Several doctors told me they could do nothing for me. Thanks to Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine I am now well, and can do the work for which I am fitted.

"I would recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all mothers with large families."—Mrs. CARRIE BELLVILLE, Ladington, Mich.

Every possible effort, our endeavors to reach an amicable settlement in District No. 21 proved unavailing, and over 900 men are still idle, with no immediate prospect of settlement. The National Executive Board have offered to remove these men to other districts where employment in Union mines can be secured, but as many of them own their own homes and plots of land, they are very reluctant to go elsewhere.

In connection with the Southwest strike I desire to report that a greater number of men have been engaged to carry on mining operations in the mines of the Southwest and more coal is being produced than before the strike was inaugurated; and I am free to confess that I am at a loss to know what further steps should be taken to continue the coal strike.

I, therefore, refer it to the convention, with the recommendation that you give it your most careful consideration.

Th. Mother's Favorite.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the mother's favorite. It is pleasant and safe for children to take and always cures. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is the best medicine for all these diseases. There is not the least danger in giving it to children, for it contains no opium or other injurious drugs, and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by St. Bernard Drug Store, Earlington; Ben T. Robinson, Morton's Gap; Geo. King, St. Charles.

We employ only expert workmen and guarantee every job. Coenen Bros., Painters and Paperhangers, Earlington, Ky.

At the examining trial of D. B. Griffin before County Judge Hall Monday morning on charge of assaulting S. Sims, the case was discharged, the Judge declaring there was nothing in it.

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DIGEST YOUR FOOD.

Many people are afflicted with indigestion and poor food habits. It is a common ailment, and one that can be cured by the use of Dr. Otto's Spruce Gum Balsam Cure for Children.

For sale by St. Bernard Drug Store.

The Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis railroad now honors the mile-long books of the Central Passenger Association.

Tried Five Doctors.

Mrs. Frances L. Hales of Missouri Valley, Ia., writes: "I have suffered kidney trouble for years, but tried five doctors without benefit, but three bottles of Foley's Kidney Cure cured me." John X. Taylor.

If you have visitors, have been visiting or know anything of a local nature that will be of interest to our readers, call The Bee by telephone. Our number is 474-2.

Subscribe for THE BEE.

To Mothers of Large Families.

In this workaday world few women are so placed that physical exertion is not constantly demanded of them in their daily life.

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PAUL M. MOORE, Editor and Publisher.

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Specimen copies mailed free on application.

Correspondents wanted in all parts of the county. Address us for particulars.

Telephone, No. 47-2.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1901.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

COUNTY CLERK.
GILLILAND.—We are authorized to announce John K. Gilliland, of Letcher County, as a candidate for County Clerk, subject to the action of the electors at the polls.

The Lexington people still insist that city is not the wildest in this country. Having Frankfort for such a near neighbor must lend strength to their vociferous denials of such a distinction.

PERAK political legislation threatens to break loose in the Indiana legislature. A bill is proposed to compel the Governor to return ex-Gov. W. S. Taylor and ex-Secretary of State, Chas. Finley to Kentucky.

SOMEbody has said that Judge, or "General," Clifton J. Pratt would be a candidate for United States Senator, providing the next Legislature is of the right political complexion. Well, who would, or could, make a better one? Fact is, there will be some several candidates for this most important place, if the Legislature is right. But, when the Judge is restored to his rightful Attorney-Generalship—well, he'll deserve to be made Senator.

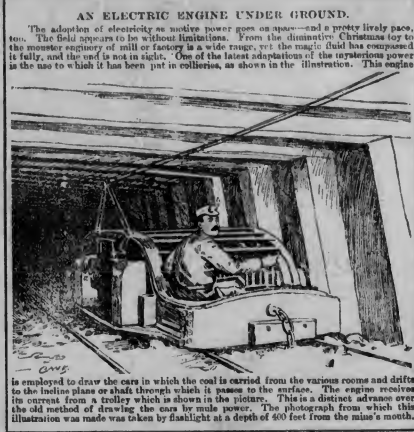
DISPATCHES from several Kentucky and other southern points tell of the visitation of agents for sugar plantations in the Hawaiian Islands, seeking for colored laborers to transport. A party of thirteen negroes are reported as having started from Hopkinsville Sunday, and it is said two hundred had agreed to go from there but were prevented by silly rumors that they would be sold into slavery. Of course such rumors are silly. But it is not silly that negro laborers should decline to go on such a long journey in search of remunerative work. There is any amount of work to be done by such labor all through the south and the opportunities are improving all the time. Very likely Hopkinsville affords many negroes, who are not employed at anything—while men, too, for that—and could spare a few of all colors without public injury, for deportation to the Pacific Isles. The negroes of the south can make good livings for themselves and families, and could learn a valuable lesson from the numerous thrifty, sober colored men of Earlinton and Hopkins County.

Equal Rights of the U. M. W.

In the Webster county jail three members of the United Mine Workers are confined. One of these men attempted to assassinate a watchman at the Providence mines. The others attempted to intimidate a lot of men engaged to work in the mines. These men are consistent members of the U. M. W. Their "peaceful" persuasion is made with guns in their hands or concealed on their persons.

At Madisonville three men who are officials of the U. M. W., drawing \$2.50 a day and expenses, are under bonds accused of serious crimes. The money for these bonds was taken from the funds of the organization.

Why should the paid officials, Chappell, Kissinger and Nichols be given bail money and the Webster county law breakers the jail? The order of U. M. W.



AN ELECTRIC ENGINE UNDER GROUND.

The adoption of electricity as motive power goes on apace—and a pretty lively pace, too. The Solid appears to be without limitations. From the dynamometer, Christmas tree to the monster engine of mill or factory is a wide range, yet the engine fluid has compassed it all, and the end is not in sight. One of the latest adaptations of the up-to-date power is the use to which it has been put in collieries, as shown in the illustration. This engine is employed to draw the cars in which the coal is carried, from the various rooms and drifts to the incline plane or shaft through which it passes to the surface. The engine receives its current from a trolley which is shown in the picture. This is a distinct advance over the old method of drawing the cars by mule power. The photograph from which this illustration was made was taken by flashlight at a depth of 400 feet from the mine's mouth.

claims "equal rights to all and exclusive privileges to none." To a man up a tree it looks as if it should read, "All rights and all the cash to the paid officials, and all the jail to the common members."

Chappel, Kissinger, Nichols, et al. came to Hopkins county from Indiana and various counties in the State, carrying numerous concealed weapons, to take charge of our greatest industry. Many of these fellows and their confederates talk glibly of killing "scabs" and operators if they persist in remaining at work and refuse to accept the dictation of the meanest set of blackguards that ever visited the county.

Jim Woods, last week, brought sixteen more of his "peaceful missionaries" to this county to help the gang already here evangelize the non-union men. It is reliably reported that there would have been eighteen men, instead of sixteen, but for the fact that two of the Mud River fellows got so drunk they couldn't take the train. It is also reported that the sixteen who came were "fixed for scabs" and deputies."

The people of Hopkins county are law-abiding and believe in order. The non-union mine workers of the county, two thousand in number, do not want the U. M. W. organization but they do want to be let alone. They have submitted to the meanest insults and the most vicious threats from the gang led by Woods et al. and are getting very tired. Let the "fixed-for-scabs-and-deputy-sheriffs" gang beware.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Bex. D. Rixco, a lawyer of Hartford, and a very popular ex-newspaper man, has been named by Gov. Beckham to be Chairman of the State Board of Equalization.

Judge Polk Conser has also been announced for County Attorney in Christian County. The race for nomination lies between him and the popular present incumbent, Otto H. Anderson.

Hos. R. W. Slack, of Owensboro, will move to Louisville and there make his future home. His removal will make a vacancy in the Legislature from Owensboro district, but it isn't likely to be filled before the regular election, since there will hardly be another extra session called.

McKenzie Moss is busily engaged having depositions taken to gather evidence in his contest against John S. Rhea for the seat in Congress which the latter says he won fairly in the third district.

John Burke, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Walter Day, Treasurer; J. W. Throckmorton, Superintendent of Agriculture, and John S. Sweeney, Auditor,

The State officers who were elected in November 1899 held a meeting at Lexington last Friday to consider the proper legal steps to be taken to get the cases before the Court of Appeals for a rehearing. Another meeting will be held in Louisville this week.

The Pratt Contest.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 25.—The transcript of the record in the appeal of C. J. Pratt vs. R. J. Brockenkridge, Attorney General, was filed in the Clerk's office of the Court of Appeals this morning, the appeal granted and the case entered on the appearance docket for the April term. E. L. Matly, of Bowling Green, is the surety on supersedeas bond filed by Judge Pratt.

The case will likely have to take its turn with other civil cases, and it may be a year before it is decided.

Judge Pratt, it will be remembered, was the only one of the Republican State officials elected in November, 1899, who did not push his contest to a close at the time when the offices were seized by the Democratic claimants in March of last year.

Charles Slusher who was sentenced to six months in the workhouse for election violation in Louisville is quoted as saying that he does not expect to serve out the sentence. "An' if I should happen to go up," he said, "I won't be there two hours before Beckham turns me loose."

Henry E. Youtsey's case will come up for trial at Georgetown next Tuesday and a jury will be asked for to inquire into his sanity.

A Good Thing.

Geranium Syrup is the special prescription of Dr. A. Hebeche, a celebrated German Physician, and is acknowledged to be one of the most fortunate discoveries in medicine. It quickly cures Coughs, Colds, and Lung troubles of the severest nature, removing, as it does, the cause of the affection and leaving the parts in a strong and healthy condition. It is not an experimental medicine, but has stood the test of years, giving satisfaction in every case; which its rapidly increasing sale every season confirms. Two million bottles sold annually. Boesche's German Syrup was introduced in the United States in 1868, and is now sold in every town and village in the civilized world. Three doses will relieve any ordinary cough. Price 75 cts. Get Green's Prig Almanac.

Wm. Gibson, on trial at Catlettsburg, charged with murdering his little step daughter, has been under heavy guard to prevent his being lynched.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin convinces you of its merit the first dose you take. Sold at St. Bernard drug store.

Another home talent entertainment is being talked of for the near future, which will be composed of sixteen ladies.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP

Cures Croup and Pneumonia. The best remedy for lung affections. Small doses. Price 25 cts. at druggists.

A Strong Fortification.
Fortify the body against disease by Tutt's Liver Pills. An absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, jaundice, biliousness and all kindred troubles. "The Fly-Wheel of Life." Dr. Tutt: Your Liver Pills are the fly-wheel of life. I shall ever be grateful for the accident that brought them to my notice. I feel as if I had a new lease of life. J. Fairleigh, Platte Cannon, Col.

Catholics Will Rebuild.
Princeton, Ky., Jan. 27.—The Catholics of the city are making preparations to rebuild their church. The structure will be of brick, and will be commodious and centrally located.

Reconsidered.
A Toyman lost a small top set out of his plug and went to the jeweler to have it replaced. Returning home he found the lost set and, putting it in his mouth for safe keeping, hurried back to the jeweler to have that set used instead of the new one. Rushing into the store he said: "Say, I've found the old set, so don't use that new one." He attempted to remove the stone from his mouth, gave a gulp, looked sheepish, and said: "I guess you'll have to use the new stone."

That man needed a bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. Sold at St. Bernard drug store.

Miss Clara Barton has placed with a firm in North Carolina an order for 1,000,000 strawberry plants, to be distributed among the fruit growers of Texas, who suffered so severely from the great September storm.

Look! A Stitch In Time
Saves nine. Hughes' Tonic new improved, tastes pleasant, taken in the early spring and fall prevents Chills, Dengue and Malarial Fevers. Acts on the liver and tones up the system. Better than Quinine. Guaranteed. Try it. At druggists. 50c and \$1.00 bottles.

Adjutant General Murray says Owensboro has no clutch on the next State military equipment.

E. W. Brown
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

Mr. L. J. Oldham, editor of the Trenton Democrat, and for many years a newspaper man, died Sunday.

Quack Cough
At all druggists. The best known remedy for coughs and colds. Does not nauseate or purge. Price 25 cents.

The Franklin county grand jury has indicted a number of private corporations for failing to report annually to the State Auditor as required by law.

Don't take a peek of an old kind of pills to cure a pint of disease when a dose of Morley's Little Liver Pills for Bile. People will cure you while you sleep. Sugar-coated. One dose. Sold by John X. Taylor, Earlinton, Ky.

F. V. ZIMMER, Attorney-at-Law,
MADISONVILLE, KY.
Will practice in the Courts of Hopkins and adjoining counties.

FINE WORK!

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L. & N. R. R. Time Inspector, Earlinton, Ky.
ALL MY WORK GUARANTEED.

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Our Bleached Muslins Are in Good Shape.

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AS A HOME JOURNAL it has no equal. Its departments devoted to "The Farm, Garden and Dairy," "The Family Circle," and "The Home" are each of the highest and most helpful character. Its market reports are correct and complete in every detail. An interesting story is continued from issue to issue, and it has many other features which combine to furnish help, amusement and instruction for people in all conditions and circumstances of life.

IN EACH DEPARTMENT, AND AS A WHOLE, the Weekly Globe-Democrat, issued in SEMI-WEEKLY sections, is the peer of any family newspaper in the world, and it ought to be a steady friend during the coming year. Send One Dollar—only One Dollar—for a year's subscription. TO-DAY, or write for free sample copies to the

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Three Months.....1 50	Three Months.....1 50	Six Months.....1 00

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Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

SHORT LOCALS.

J. R. Dean has been confined to his home with la grippe the past week. Earlington has had her full share of grip sufferers during the epidemic of that disease which is now sweeping over the country.

Miss Anna Cowell held the Christian Endeavor prayer meeting Sunday evening, which was one of the most largely attended meetings that has been held for sometime. Miss Lelia Dea will be the next leader.

The District Conference of the Epworth League will be held at Madisonville next Saturday. The Leagues at Madisonville and Nebo will send delegates, and Rev. B. M. Clarke will represent the League at this place.

Rev. J. A. Burden left last Saturday in answer to a call to Mt. Vernon, Ind., where he will hold a series of meetings. He takes journeys over the river and seems quite popular with the people of his denomination in Hoosierland.

Glady's, the three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. V. Q. Walker, received a severe cut on the forehead by falling against an iron bed while playing at home Saturday. Dr. Reul took a few stitches in the cut, and it is hoped it will soon heal.

Delmar Dixon, of Dixon, who last June graduated at West Point Military Academy, commissioned Lieutenant and sent to Fort Riley, was in command of the troops sent to keep down the rebellion of the Creek Indians, reports to Secretary of the Interior Hillecock that the matter was badly exaggerated.

A wild rumor was about last Friday morning about an alleged shooting scrape at Providence, which investigation proved to be groundless. All that happened was, that a gun was discharged accidentally and some of the shot struck the sole of another man's shoe. The man himself did not receive a scratch.

Gard, the six-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. William Barnes, of Springfield, Tenn., died of whooping cough Friday. Mrs. McCarley and Miss Claude Grainger left for Springfield as soon as possible after the message. Before her marriage, Mrs. Barnes was Miss Pearl Grainger, and has many friends here who deeply sympathize with her in the loss of her oldest child.

PERSONAL.

K. McLeod was in town Monday. C. H. Murphy, of Madisonville, was in the city on business one day this week.

Miss Clara Lydington has returned to Hanson, after visit to relatives here.

H. H. Harrison, of Madisonville, attended the entertainment of the Earlington Home Talent Dramatic Club Thursday night.

Jerrold Janson was in the city Sunday evening.

Rev. B. M. Currie went to Nebo last Wednesday and remained over Sunday to fill his pulpit duty.

Mr. K. L. Stokes and children are visiting relatives in Crofton this week.

Miss Maude Barnett spent last week visiting her sister in Madisonville.

Miss Lettie Victory was in Madisonville one day this week.

Ed Brodie was confined to his home a few days this week with the grip.

Misses Lizzie Hunt and Mattie Lamborn visited in Nashville last week.

Miss Naume McMullin, of Selma, visited friends here this week.

Virgil Fox was in town Tuesday.

Dan M. Evans spent last Thursday in Evansville.

Mrs. Ben W. Robinson returned Tuesday from a visit to relatives in Hopkinsville.

A Prominent Chicago Woman Speaks.

Prof. Rosa Tyler, of Chicago, Vice-President of Woman's Alliance, in speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "I suffered with a severe cold this winter which threatened to run into pneumonia. I tried different remedies but I seemed to grow worse and the medicine upset my stomach. A friend advised me to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and I found it was pleasant to take and it relieved me at once. I am now entirely recovered, saved a doctor's bill, time and suffering, and my little wife and baby are well. I will never be without a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy again." For sale at St. Bernard drug store, Earlington. Geo. P. Robinson, Morton's drug store, King, St. Charles.

CARVED WITH A RAZOR.

Walter Morton Badly Cut by Albert Hawkins Tuesday Morning.

Shortly before noon Tuesday Albert Hawkins inflicted several cuts with a razor on Walter Morton's face and neck at Susie Offutt's boarding house. Both are colored. Morton received cuts across his forehead down by the side of one eye, through the cheek and down the turn of the jaw toward the neck, also across the neck under the left ear. Although terribly out and bleeding he chased Hawkins with a rock down town and into the arms of Marshal Cogle and was so fierce that the latter, who had arrested Hawkins had to stop Morton at the point of his revolver.

Hawkins claims that Morton threatened to kill him and attack him twice before he, Hawkins, picked up a razor off the mantle and used it. Hawkins had, earlier in the day, reported to Marshal Cogle that Morton was giving him trouble. Morton claims Hawkins' attack was not provoked. Dr. Chaston had to put many stitches in Morton's face.

REV. THOMAS E. YOUNG

Died at the Residence of Burr Young near Morton's Gap Sunday.

Rev. Thos. E. Young, one of the active gospel pioneer ministers in this section of Kentucky, died Sunday morning at the home of Burr Young, his son, near Morton's Gap. He had been in ill health for a long time and had been for many months disabled from the ministry. But while strength remained to him he devoted it all to the life-work of a Cumberland Presbyterian minister. His home was formerly, and for many years, in Madisonville. For more than sixty years he was an earnest preacher of the gospel. He was over eighty-seven years old, having been born September 13th, 1841. Deceased was the grandfather of Thos. Young, Jr., of this place.

INDICT COMMISSIONERS

For Permitting Sewage of Lakeland Asylum to Flow into Ohio River.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 28.—Prosecuting Attorney Parsons said this afternoon that the grand jury had been ordered to indict the commissioners of the Lakeland asylum for maintaining a common nuisance. The reason of the indictment is, that the sewage from that institution is allowed to pollute the waters of the Ohio and endanger the health of Louisville and other cities.

How's That?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him. WEST & THAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKER, KINSEY & MARY, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

One of the most stringent and polygamy laws ever proposed was recently introduced in the Utah Legislature, providing a penalty of twenty years in the penitentiary for any man found guilty of having more than one wife.

Good Advice.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent. of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects; such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Bloating, Constipation, Palpitation of the Heart, Heartburn, Water-brash, Grawling and Burning Pains at the Pit of the stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue and Disagreeable Taste in the Mouth, Coming up of Food after Eating, Low Spirits, etc. Go to your Druggist and get a bottle of August Flower for 15 cents. Two doses will relieve you. Try it. Get Green's Price Almanac.

Work is reported as progressing rapidly on Morton's Opera House at Madisonville. The date for the opening has not been set yet.

PERFECT SYRUP CO., GEORGETOWN, Ky. "Gentle—I cannot recommend Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin too highly. It has been a great benefit to me." Very truly, PAUL BRUCKNER.

Rev. Charles M. Sheldon has resumed his church work in Topeka, Kansas, after a visit to Europe.

After La Grippe—What?

Usually a racking cough and a general feeling of weakness. Foley's Honey and Tar is guaranteed to cure the racking cough and induce a strong and well. John N. Taylor.

The Making of Good Coffee



Begins in the growing. Anywhere between the plantation and the coffee pot the flavor may be changed, the quality spoiled by carelessness, inexperience, or unscrupulous methods. From the time Arbuckles' Coffee leaves the hands of the grower until it reaches the user in a sealed packet, it is handled with the same watchful care, the same thought for cleanliness, that you would give any article of food that goes on your table. That's the reason it costs the grocer a cent a pound more than its cheap imitations. The extra cent you pay for

ARBUCKLES' Roasted Coffee

buys much more than a cent's worth of quality and strength. A pound of Arbuckles' Coffee will give you more cupfuls of better coffee than you would get from other package coffees.

Be sure you get Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee. Other package coffees are but imitations of Arbuckles'.

In each pound package of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee there is a list of articles, with each package in which the List is found. The purchaser has bought a definite part of some article to be selected by him or her from the List, subject only to the condition that the signature on the package is to be cut out and returned to our Notice Dept. You should see this List. Address all communications to

ARBUCKLE BROS. NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.

Special Term of Court.

The special term of circuit court began at Madisonville Monday and will continue through this week and next. It was called for the purpose of clearing the docket of common law cases. The roster of the jury is as follows: John Munn, P. Nall, T. R. Knox, W. H. Shelton, W. H. Compton, L. F. Crabtree, M. D. Bowles, J. W. Oliver, Ben Lafour, J. R. Gilliland, L. D. Martin, W. H. Whitfield, C. S. Royster, Lew Lynch, Grandison Hudson, R. N. Bailey, A. L. Poo, W. N. Oates, Aeg Gibson, S. F. Hopgood, Joseph McGraw, R. H. Pemberton, J. A. Nance, Virgil Ashby.



Invariably cures any cold in 12 hours. It subdues mucus, no phlegm. Price 25 cents.

The Chicago council has passed an ordinance forbidding spitting on the sidewalks or in any public place. The prevalence of grip and pneumonia is considered cause for the enforcement of such an ordinance.

A Woman's Weariness.

Women's sensitiveness makes them subject to more intense weariness than men. The melancholy, depression and exhaustion they suffer is due to sluggish action of their organs, which loads the system with impurities, poisons the blood and shatters their nervous. Morley's Sarsaparilla and Iron will cleanse the system, revitalize the nerves and give strength and energy. Sold by John N. Taylor.

President McKinley has canceled all the official receptions for the winter, as well as the state dinners. He is not in the best of health and is acting on the advice of his physician.

Stops the Cough and Wards Off the Cold. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25 cents.

Place your counters for painting and decorating with Gemen House, Earlington, Ky.

Lingering La Grippe Cough.

J. Vanier, 157 Ogden St., Chicago, says: "My wife had a very severe case of la grippe and it left her with every bad cough. She tried a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar and it gave immediate relief. A 50 cent bottle cured her cough entirely." Price 25c. Sold by John N. Taylor.

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